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use this award of Grand Prize." We sent to the exhibit a handsomely bound set of *THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE* for 1898 and 1899.

### **Impious and Unnatural.**

*Gloster.* They humbly sue unto your excellence,  
To have a goodly peace concluded of  
Between the realms of England and of France.

*King Henry.* How doth your grace affect their motion?

*Gloster.* Well, my good lord; and as the only means  
To stop the effusion of our Christian blood,  
And 'stablish quietness on every side.

*King Henry.* Ay, marry, uncle; for I always thought  
It was both impious and unnatural  
That such immanity and bloody strife  
Should reign among professors of one faith.

*First Part of King Henry VI., Act V, Scene 1.*

## **The Shadow of Old World Militarism.**

BY REV. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D.

*Address at the Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference,  
June 8, 1900.*

We are all able to say that we believe in arbitration; but to say that seems like "saying an undisputed thing in such a solemn way." It would seem as though anybody but a savage would believe in arbitration, and we passed out of savagery several centuries ago. But we are living in a very belligerent world, a world which moves slowly toward high ideals; and the older I grow the more I am impressed with the fact that it is going to take a deal of effort to bring the world to that happy time when we shall have universal peace. Some of the speakers have laid emphasis upon the fact that we must begin to work with the children. I heartily agree with all that has been said upon that subject. And how the poor preachers have been cuffed for their sins of omission and sins of commission! I myself, although a preacher, am ready to confess that preachers as a class, from the days of Constantine until now, have never been sufficiently enthusiastic on this great subject. John Bright condemned the clergy when he asked the question, "Why is it that our religious teachers have never yet gotten together and told the people the plain truth about this matter?" I want to say, however, that I do not think the preachers are silent on the subject of peace because of cowardice, as is frequently insinuated; the trouble lies in a failure to apprehend the urgency of the issue. In my own case, I was not greatly interested in the subject of peace until about five years ago; and yet I was as brave then, it seems to me, as I am now. In 1895 I made a trip through a dozen countries of Europe. What I saw I can never forget. In Germany and France and Austria I saw women and little children working in the fields, while in the cities I saw men marching and counter-marching and fooling away their time. I heard the sigh of Europe, I saw the blight and curse of militarism, and I said to myself, "As soon as I get home, never shall a year pass over my head that I do not preach at least one sermon on the subject of peace."

Instead of talking about the preachers to-night, I want to talk about the laymen. I do not think that ministers are the only men in the world who are to blame. The laymen of America at the present time are not as in-

terested in peace as they ought to be. There have always been two ideals, deep in the human soul, struggling for supremacy. In the Book of Revelation that contest is pictured under the image of the beast and the image of the lamb—the beast the symbol of brute strength; the lamb the symbol of gentleness and love. There we have, painted in immortal colors, the contest that goes on through all the ages. There are two ideals of the Messiah in the Old Testament,—a military ideal, a Messiah with a sword upon his thigh and his garments dipped in blood, and that higher, nobler ideal of the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah, the suffering servant of Jehovah. There are to-day in the heart of the American people two ideals of what a nation ought to be. One is a military ideal, according to which a nation is mighty in proportion to the number of its guns and the size of its ships. There are men by the thousand under the Stars and Stripes who think that a nation is great only as it is able to impress other nations by its military equipment. They love to think of our nation as being able to fight its way into the world's markets by the edge of the sword, and being able to trample under its feet any nation which incurs its displeasure. There is no doubt that that ideal lies deep in the heart of many of our people; but, thank God, there is another ideal, the ideal of a nation that shall beat its instruments of war into the implements of peace, that shall make its way into the markets of the world not by the force of its gunpowder, but by the superiority of its goods, and that shall win the respect and the reverence of all nations and peoples by the gentleness of its disposition and the character of its men.

These are the two ideals that lie deep in the heart of the American people, struggling for supremacy. It seems to me that within the last fifteen or twenty years the first ideal has gained an ascendancy. As I read current history, the brute is ahead of the lamb. I want to think with you a little while about the causes which have led to this recent elevation of the military ideal.

The newspapers have a great deal to do with it. City people, as a class, do not read much but newspapers. Let a man rub a newspaper over his brain six days in the week, and he will be so muddle-headed when Sunday comes that he cannot read the sentence, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." And the magazines have not been guiltless. A dozen years ago some of our leading magazines began to give us portraits and biographies of the great military heroes of the Civil War. After the Civil War had been exhausted, they took up Napoleon Bonaparte. How many lives of Napoleon have we had within the last ten years? Then we were invited to study and admire Alexander the Great, and now Oliver Cromwell. And so for at least a dozen years our leading magazines have been burning incense to the military chieftains of history. That incense has become a war cloud, shutting the Christian ideal from the eyes of American citizens. We have in our country, moreover, a few military men who are gifted with a fascinating style, who can put arguments in such a way as to deceive the very elect; and the books they have written are working as a subtle leaven in the hearts of our people. Recently some of the religious papers in which we had trusted, and which we